



Consequently, you were notified that you were being recommended for administrative discharge from the Marine Corps by reason of misconduct due to pattern of misconduct. You waived your right to consult with counsel and to present your case to an administrative discharge board. The commanding officer forwarded your administrative separation package to the separation authority recommending your administrative discharge from the Marine Corps with an Other Than Honorable (OTH) characterization of service. The separation authority directed your OTH discharge from the Marine Corps by reason of misconduct due to pattern of misconduct and, on 24 June 1997, you were so discharged.

The Board carefully considered all potentially mitigating factors to determine whether the interests of justice warrant relief in your case in accordance with the Kurta, Hagel, and Wilkie Memos. These included, but were not limited to, your desire to upgrade your discharge character of service and contentions that: (1) your discharge character of service is improper because you were discharged under the authority of a pattern of misconduct, the correct authority should be for convenience of the government for reason of a condition not a disability, (2) your discharge was due to PTSD related disorder and emotional distress from a series of emotional mental health events and psychological workplace harassment, (3) you consumed alcohol and smoked cigarettes to self-medicate (4) you entered active duty at the age of 18, you were naive with no expectations, you found it hard to adapt to the difficult situations, and the harassment you received caused you emotional distress, and (5) the evidence proves that you were having emotional distress due to financial hardship, relationship difficulties, anxiety, workplace fears, harassments, and family problems. For purposes of clemency and equity consideration, the Board considered your statement and the documentation you provided in support of your application.

As part of the Board's review, a qualified mental health professional reviewed your contentions and the available records and provided the Board with an AO on 3 September 2024. The AO stated in pertinent part:

The Petitioner submitted three character references in support of his claim. There is no evidence that the Petitioner was diagnosed with a mental health condition while in military service, or that he exhibited any symptoms of a mental health condition. His statement is not sufficiently detailed to provide a nexus with his misconduct. He did not submit any medical evidence in support of his claim. Additional records (e.g., mental health records describing the Petitioner's diagnosis, symptoms, and their specific link to his misconduct) would aid in rendering an alternate opinion.

The AO concluded, "it is my considered clinical opinion there is insufficient evidence of a mental health condition that may be attributed to military service. There is insufficient evidence that his misconduct could be attributed to a mental health condition."

In response to the AO, you provided supporting documentation that supplied additional clarification of the circumstances of your case. After reviewing your rebuttal evidence, the AO remained unchanged.

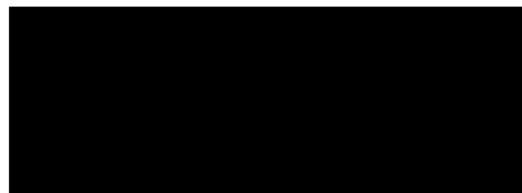
After thorough review, the Board concluded your potentially mitigating factors were insufficient to warrant relief. Specifically, the Board determined that your misconduct, as evidenced by your NJPs and SCM conviction, outweighed these mitigating factors. In making this finding, the Board considered the seriousness of your misconduct and concluded your misconduct showed a complete disregard for military authority and regulations. Further, the Board concurred with the AO that there is insufficient evidence of a mental health condition that may be attributed to military service and there is insufficient evidence that your misconduct could be attributed to a mental health condition. As the AO explained, your statement is not sufficiently detailed to provide a nexus with your misconduct and there is no evidence that you were diagnosed with a mental health condition while in military service, or that you exhibited any symptoms of a mental health condition. Therefore, the Board determined that the evidence of record did not demonstrate that you were not mentally responsible for your conduct or that you should otherwise not be held accountable for your actions and were properly discharged based on your misconduct<sup>1</sup>. Finally, the Board noted that you were provided multiple opportunities to correct your conduct deficiencies during your service; however, you continued to commit additional misconduct.

As a result, the Board concluded your conduct constituted a significant departure from that expected of a service member and continues to warrant an OTH characterization. While the Board carefully considered your statement and the evidence you submitted in mitigation, even in light of the Kurta, Hagel, and Wilkie Memos and reviewing the record liberally and holistically, the Board did not find evidence of an error or injustice that warrants granting you the relief you requested or granting relief as a matter of clemency or equity. Ultimately, the Board concluded the mitigation evidence you provided was insufficient to outweigh the seriousness of your misconduct. Accordingly, given the totality of the circumstances, the Board determined that your request does not merit relief.

You are entitled to have the Board reconsider its decision upon submission of new matters, which will require you to complete and submit a new DD Form 149. New matters are those not previously presented to or considered by the Board. In this regard, it is important to keep in mind that a presumption of regularity attaches to all official records. Consequently, when applying for a correction of an official naval record, the burden is on the applicant to demonstrate the existence of probable material error or injustice.

Sincerely,

11/19/2024



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<sup>1</sup> The Board found no evidence that you were diagnosed with a condition, not a disability during your period of active duty. Further, the Board noted that your misconduct based discharge processing would have taken precedence over any other administrative separation processing.